TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The English Debate on the Alabama Claims.

French Opposition Vote in Defeat of the Government.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims Debate-Speech of Mr. Shaw Lefevre. LONDON, March 8, 1868 In the House of Commons on Friday night, on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in rising to call attention to the failure of negotiations with the United States govthat in bringing forward this important subject he trusted it would not be supposed that he desired to take a course which would embarrass the future neotiations of the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, his diplomatic correspondence with the government of the United States, or which would add to the complications already existing between the United States and this country. It seemed to him and to others, however, that some good might arise from the discussion of the subject, if it were conlucted with candor and a due sense of responsicts and dates with which he must trouble the of the United States government arose out of her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, which was issued May 12, 1861, on the advice of the law officers of the Crown. The fall of Fort Sumter took place of the Crown. The fall of Fort Sumter took place on the 14th of April, and was generally considered to be the commencement of the civil war. Long before that, however, seven of the Confederate States had made great preparations for war, and had virtually separated from the Northern States. The fall of Fort Sumter was followed two days afterwards by the nen. That was followed by a proclamation from the confederate States calling out 30,000 men, and inviting privateers to apply for letters of marque. The next day President Lincoln proclaimed the biockade of the Southern coast, and announced his intention treat the crews of the privateers as pirates. These cts reached this country on the 3d of May, and on the 4th they were published in the London Times, lthough it was not till the 10th that an official copy reached the Foreign Office. On the 6th of 'May Majesty's government announced in this House should recognize the South as belligerents and on the 13th of May, as he had stated, the prolama tion of neutrality was issued by the government. The ctual blockade was enforced by the North along the coast by the end of April: and from that day forward there were in the Prize Courts numerous cases glish vessels captured during the blockade, and of vessels of the Southern States captured on the high seas. It was not until some time afterward that the Southern flag made its appearance. It was the custom of the American government to talk as if all the vessels which carried the Confederate flag had their origin in this country; but there were four cases of Confederate men-of-war, or privateers, which sailed from Southern ports before any one as a vessel called the Sumter, which escaped from ans, and which, after capturing several prizes off Cuba, put into Trinity on the 29th of July, 1861. That was the first instance in which the Confederate flag had been recognized by the government of this country. Another vessel Nashville—also duly commissioned in a Southern port, afterwards sailed on a cruise of destruction, nd put into English ports at various times. It was not until the following year that any complaint was made of a vessel being built and equipped in our rate government sent over here a staff of naval officers with instructions to buy or build vesith the North. They also raised a considerable loan. be paid for. In due course the Oreta, or Florida, was completed by Messrs. Miller & Co., of Liver-pool. The American Minister having made a complaint in respect to this vessel inquiries were made, and the Collector of Customs, a gentleman who od on all occasions to have been easily misled, ted his belief that she was intended for the Italian government. She cleared for Palermo, but she sailed direct for Nassau, there underwent some cial investigation; then obtained a portion of her in due time she sailed as a vessel of war, burning and destroying every federal she fell in with. In his complaints of the doings of that vessel Mr. Adams pointed out that another vessel was being built in the Messrs. Laird's yard also for the Confederates. The Collector of Customs, on being consulted about that vessel, reported that she was obviously intended for war purposes, that her owners did not deny it, but that they refused to say for whom. On the 21st of July, 1862, amdavits were obtained by the American these was one from Passmore, who stated that he had been told by Captain Bullock, who engaged him, These affidayits the next day (the 22d) were also sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Adams, and on the 23d the solicitor to the American government, Mr. Syramey, on calling at the Foreign Office was informed by Mr. Layard that the papers had been sent on the 22d to the law officers. The honorable and learned member for Richmond (Sir R. Palmer, then Attorney General) had on a previous occasion told them that they only reached him on the 28th. During that interval they appear to have been left with the Queen's Advocate, who, according to the routine of the office, would have given his opinion and sent them on to the Attorney General. Unforthem on to the Attorney General. Unfor-tunately at that very moment the then Queen's Advocate was suffering from a severe malady, from which it was to be feared he never would recover; and the result was that long House, chiefly through the kind reserve of the honorable and learned member for Richmond; but as in a conversation between Lord Russell and Mr. Adams, reported in the American official correspondence, the delay was attributed to that cause, and as it was well for the reserve. On the 28th the papers reached the Attorney General, who at once gave his opinion, and orders were sent the next day to stop the vessel. On the next day, unfortunately, before the order arrived or was executed, the builders got wind of it and the Alabama got away by a strategem, under the pretence of a trial trip, without a clearance and with a party of ladies and music on board, but not without great suspicton of treachery, the cause of which he believed was freely spoken of in Liverpool. She went to Port Lynas, near Beaumaris, where she received part of her crew, and then sailed to the Azores, where she was met by another vessel, from which she obtained the rest of her men and armament. When it was discovered that she had escaped orders were sent to Queenstown and Nassau to detain her; but she avoided those ports, and when she put into a British port in Jamaica she was received as a properly commissioned vessel of war. From that time to the end of her career she never put into a Southern port; but she frequently received hospitality, sometimes of a demonstrative character, in British ports. She burned all of her prizes, which she constantly decoyed by flying British colors. Her crew was for the most part English; some of her officers were English, and chance of the success of the South. Her function was not to fight, but to burn and to destroy and run away. She was a kind of firebrand, lighting the sea with bonfires of different merchant vessels. The damage she did was enormous. The like of such an enterprise had never before been known, and was scarcely possible until steam had given such a great to such vessels over merchantmen, which were of the most part sailing vessels. The name of

that vessel, her cruise, her bonfires, her English

origin and connection he regretted, and the cheers

of that House he also regretted when an honorable member boasted of his connection with her, and said he would rather be the builder of her than make the speeches which the honorable member for Rochdale had made. (Hear, hear.) All these had entered deep into the hearts of the American people, and had done untold mischief in raising between them and us. (Hear, hear.) He supposed there were few now who would not look upon all those who were connected with that vessel as among the greatest malefactors of the age. Unfortunately, they were never brought before a criminal tribunal; and it was, perhaps, on account of their immunity that other similar attempts were madesome successful, others not so. He need not recall to the memory of the House the case of the iron-clad rams also built by Messrs. Laird. The government by that time had learned that if they followed the strict line they had pur-sued in the case of the Alabama, viz., of insisting upon strict evidence to connect the vess with the South and disregarding the surrounding circumstances of violent suspicion, the vessels would get away. In the case of the rams the ernment overstepped the line of the law and detained them on their own responsibility, pending further inquiries. It would be recollected that Lord Cairns made a fierce attack upon the government, there a member of this House, he wondered, who did not wish that the same course had been pursued the Pampero, was also seized at Glasgow, and lemned in the courts there. At the owners, who responded to that act of kindness ediately rushing into another similar enterprise, and under the name of the Tornado that ves-sel had done her best to complicate our relations with Spain. Two other vessels, however, escaped without, as far as he could learn, any information of complaint having been made by the American Miniswards the Shenandoah. Both these vessels sailed by stealth from our ports, met other vessels bringing diction, and then started on the same errand as the Alabama. In the case of the last vessel he should mention that a letter from the American Minister at London to his own government showed that there was much to be said on the other side of the question as to the negligence of the American authorities. He complained in his letter that he was not yet informed of the whereabouts of the federal cruisers, and said if he had been he might have been able to stop the vessel, as he knew what was going on at Liverpool. The ves-sels he had named constituted for a long interval the cruising force, he believed, of the Confederate navy, some floating batteries which never left their ports. Of these six vessels four escaped from our ports. The damage done by them was very great. They captured or burned upwards of two hundred merchant vessels, with cargoes valued at about £3,000,000. A considerable portion of however, fell upon English insur-companies. Another portion fell in the same way, owing to the enhancement of the price of oil and other commodities destroyed. But the the loss of these vessels; their commerce fled their flags, freights rose so high in consequence of the rate of insurance that their vessels could not get them; large numbers of their vessels were sold either really or collusively to us to be registered under our foreign commerce of America, carried under their flag, fell to about one-third of what it was before, not unnaturally raised a suspicion in the minds of the people in the North that the ship builders and ship owners of Liverpool were not even disinterested in the aid which they gave to the slave owning South. Those only who had travelled in America since the war could, he believed, appreciate the harm which had been done by the cases which he mentiened, or the extent to which ill feeling had been roused in that country. At the same time he did not wish to exaggerate or alarm on this subject, for he did not think that war would ever arise out of the matter. He believed that it was the feeling and desire of most all classes in this country and in America to see this question brought to a proper, amicable conclusion, and the only question was how that best could be done, and what should be the conditions of the arbitration. He would next refer to the manner in which diplomacy had dealt with it. The first matter was the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners; and Mr. Adams arrived in this country—which they must all regret he would shortly quit—on the very day the proclamation of neutrality was issued. His first task appears to have been to communicate with Lord Russell, and he expressed regret that the British government had decided to issue that proclamation, which at once raised the insurgent States into belligerents, Lord Russell: replied that the proclamation was due to the advice of the law officers of the Crown and that in recognition data in recognition of the belligerent recognition of the part of the law officers of the Crown and that in recognition and the content of the law officers of the Crown and that in recognition that in ers and ship owners of Liverpool were not

mated that the act appeared to be a little mor rapid than the occasion actually called for. At a subsequent period Mr. Adams protested in conversation against the course pursued, but in the diplomatic communications no official despatch between the two countries referring to the fact of the protest was to be found until a very recent period, although in the letters from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams there is abundant reference to this matter. Such was not the was it known that the Alabams had eccaped and was burning American vessels than Mr. Adams made a claim against our government for compensation for the damage. He founded his claim on the remiseness of our government in permitting her escape, but he said nothing of the question of recognition in connection with it. This was in November, 1803. Complaint was also made that we allowed this vessel to enter our ports and that we did not amend our laws when we found them defective in October, 1803. Further information having been received of the number of vessels burned by the cruisers the correspondence on that point was resumed; and in the course of that correspondence Mr. Adams for the first time offered arbitration to the British government. But nothing was said about the recognition of belligeren rights, the complaint being confined solely to he remissness of the government in not maintaining the neutrality they professed and in not putting those proposed and the case of the last vessel, the question of belligerency was then for the first time brought forward. In the case of the last vessel, the question of belligerency was then for the first time brought forward. In the case of the last vessel, the question of belligerency have the forted and by Portugal in 1824, and pointed out how similar they were to those now made by the federal government on England; and he also politiced out that the United States took the same line of defense then as England did now. The noble Lord then adverted to the question of arbitration, and observed that he could not conserve

nation and the domestic interpretation of that law are the measure of its duty as a neutral. And I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and before the world that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise any person to attempt redress by act of legislation. In the future friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. The papers to which he alluded were laid before the House in the autumn of 1865. When Parliament met in 1866 Lord Derby stated in another piace that he fully approved of the correspondence of Lord Russell and of the arguments by which he had supported the cause of England in that House. No objection was made to the course taken by the late government, only one or two members having ventured to express incidentally their regret that arbitration had not been accepted. He himself, having a strong opinion on that point, had framed a motion early in the session of 1860, after consulting with a few who thought as he did; and having done so he went about to see how it would be met by other members of the House. He found that if the discussion came on it would elicit so strong an expression of disapproval of arbitration that, after consultation with his friends, and especially with the honorable member from Bradford, he thought it better not to progress with it, feeling confident that the subject must come on again at some future time, and in the meantime it was not wise to commit the house too strongly against it, if anything at that time seemed more improbable than even household suffrage coming from a conservative government it was that they should offer arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama claims. (A laugh.) Their whole attitude in their speeches during the war seemed to render it impossible. But it seemed that office brought with it a great change and sense of responsibility which was wanting before. Perhaps, also, the two changes with respect to reform and to the mode of looking at American qu [The telegraph wires were interrupted at this point,

and nothing further was received at the time of going to press.]

AUSTRIA.

Friendly Policy Towards Italy. VIENNA, March 8, 1868.

The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, in reply to a Magyar delegation which waited upon him with an address, said he fully realized the im-European Powers, and especially with the King of

FRANCE.

The Press Law Bill-Editorial Disfranchising Clause Rejected.

PARIS, March 8, 1868. In the Corps Legislatif last week the clause in the Press bill which subjects persons connected with the public journals to forfeiture of their electoral rights as punishment for certain offences was rejected by

KENTUCKY.

Horrible Murder in Louisville-A Butcher Kills His Wife and Attempts to Kill Him-

LOUISVILLE March 8 1949 A most horrible murder occurred in this city yes terday afternoon. William Kriel, a butcher, seized his wife by the throat, threw her violently upon the floor, and drawing a six barreled revolver fired, the

ball entering just above the left ear, causing her death almost instantly.

Kriel then placed the pistol to his own head and fired, the ball glancing and inflicting a slight wound.
At this moment the sister of Mrs. Kriel entered the

apartment, whereupon Kriel again discharged the pistol at his own head and ran, but was captured after a short chase.

The cause assigned for the crime was that Mrs. Kriel, having received inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, had gone to live temporarity with her mother. Kriel met her at her mother's residence yesterday, and becoming enraged with her killed her.

MISSOURI.

A Prize Fighi Arranged Between McCoole and Atten. ST. LOUIS, March 8, 1868.

Allen and Pickett, two English pugilists, gave a sparring exhibition here Saturday night, at which face. After the exhibition a number of the fancy adjourned to Looney's saloon, where the matter was talked over and bets feely offered that Aller could whip McCoole. They were immediately taken by McCoole and his friends, and a match was arranged for \$1,000 a side, and \$300 put up on the spot.

The contest will be fought on the 17th of
March within fifty miles of St. Louis. Many of McCoole's backers in the Coburn match strongly protested against the arrangement with Allen, and some charge that it was got up in the interest of Coburn in the hope that Mogot up in the interest of Coburn in the hope that Mc-Coole might be disabled in some way and prevented from appearing in the great battle in May. Much excitement has existed among the fancy to-day, and it is said to-night that McCoole has been prevailed upon by his friends and backers to withdraw the match with Allen for the present. But he will challenge him to fight for \$2,000 or upwards one or three months after his battle with Coburn.

A fire in Carondelet, six miles below the city, on Saturday night destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of property.

Major's express office, in Belleville, Ili., was robbed on Friday night of \$2,600.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 8, 1868,

The election yesterday resulted in the success of the entire republican ticket by from fifteen hun dred to two thousand majority. The election was comparatively quiet. Mayor Leftwich in the morning addressed a note to Major Davis, commanding the post, requesting troops to prevent the negroes coming in from the country to vote. Major Davis declined to grant the request, saying he had been notified by the Superintendent of the Police that he had taken all the pre-cautions necessary to carry out the plan suggested by the Mayor.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Missouri River Open to Omaha-Severe Snow Storm Along the Pacific Railroad-Indians in Council.

St. Louis, March 8, 1868, Despatches from Omaha say the Missouri river is open to that point, and steamers have arrived at Council Bluffs.

A severe snow storm occurred at Denver and Cheyenne and along the Pacific Railroad as far east

Cheyenne and along the Facilic Railroad as far east as Fort Kearney on Thursday and Friday last. The railroad is blocked up by the drifts, which in some places are four feet deep. No trains have reached Omaha since Friday.

Reports from Fort Laranie say several thousand Indians were gathered in that neighborhood to hold a council with the Peace Commissioners. They insist upon the abandonment of the Powder river country by the government; but they appear to be more friendly than they were last fall.

Tonacco.—The quantity of the weed being brought into this market is unusually large for the season. The warehouses are filled day after day. Buyers say it is much higher for the same quality than it was this time last year, and we notice that the market is quite uniform. While the harshness of the weather is somewhat unfavorable to the handling and sale of the weed, the planters are very much in need of money and cannot select to wait for a better seasonfor selling. They are in pressing need of some money, andtobacco is the only marketable arricle they have.—Danville (Va.) Register.

PREEZING THE MERCURY.—A gentleman in St. tool, Minnesota, says that recently the mercury sank to forty degrees below zero one morning and froze, and a spirit thermometer indicated 44 degrees below but so dry was the air and so brightly shone the sun that little inconvenience was fest. It froquently gets to 30 degrees below zero, and ranges most of the time near the mystic 0; but the Minnesotians go about warmty clad and think nothing of it.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Trial-The Counsel and Defence of the President.

Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General Stanbery and Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, have been positively determined upon as counsel for President Johnson in his impending trial. Several additional gentlemen will be associated with those already elected, but as they have either not yet been consulted or given any assurances of acceptance in event of being chosen, nothing definite has as yet been done. The President will submit his whole case to his counsel. They will act for him and their acts will be considered his acts. The counsel have had several consultations with the President and among themselves, but no conclusions have been arrived at as to the details of the

Evidence Before the Impeachment Committee The impeachment managers on the part of the House have been examining the reporters of some of President Johnson's speeches, and other reporters have been sent for to testify before them.

The Office of Secretary of War Ad Interim Officed to General Schofield.

It is stated on what is presumed to be good authority that the President, previous to appointing Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War ad interim, tendered that position to General Scho field, who, however, declined it in a polite and respectful manner. The General has the reputation of being somewhat of a diplomat, and this affair would seem to establish it as a fact. His politics, like Grant's, are unknown. He smokes profusely, but does not speak.
The Whiskey Frauds—Expected Report of Gen-

eral Van Wyck.

General Van Wyck will in a few days submit to the House of Representatives his report in regard to the whiskey frauds, which he, as a member of the committee having this subject in charge, examined into previous to the commencement of the present session of Congress. His report will detail the nature and extent of the frauds, the manner in which they are perpetrated, the loss to the government thereby, and to what extent federal officials are connected with them. General Van Wyck will in his report fifty cents per gallon, to be collected at the still where produced, and the quantity produced and the amount of tax to be collected to be ascertained by estimating the capacity of the still.

Sermon of Dr. Cheever in the Hall of the House of Representatives.
Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, of New York, preached

in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day to a crowded audience, including many republican and several democratic members of Congress. In the course of his sermon he claimed justice for the millions whom, he said, God had emancipated, and added:-"If we determine to work out our own salvation the world shall now see how we can be carried through the next great impending struggle, and how, as,a nation, we can vindicate the majesty of the law in its power on the highest as well as on the lowest, without respect to persons, so that a measure of justice impossible in other governments without a revolution shall only strengthen ours."

The National Soldiers' Asylums.

gers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, for the year ending with December last, states that Ohio; an Eastern branch near Augusta, Me., and a Northwestern branch at Milwaukee, Wis. The institution during the last year supported or aided one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven partially or totally disabled volunteer soldiers, and the average expense for subsistence of those in the asylums did not exceed the sum of thirty-three cents per day. The outdoor relief amounted to nearly \$10,000.

Yield of Precious Metals in Nevada. In a recent publication from J. Ross Browne's report of the entire product of the precious metals since 1848 the yield of Nevada is estimated at \$90,000,000. This was unintentionally omitted. In cluding this amount, the entire production is reported at \$1,255,000,000.

MUSEMENTS.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.-The Twenty-third grand Sunday concert at Steinway Hall was very largely attended and brought out the new and excellent troupe, consisting of Madame Gazzaniga (prima donna), Leopold De Meyer (the celebrated planist), Ardavani (baritone), Colby (accompanyist) and a fine orchestra. The programme consisted of selections from Beethoven's "Die Ges chœpfe des Prometheus," Vieuxtemps' "Reverie," osa overture and the Turkish March for the orchestra; Russian airs and the Grand Duchess fantasia by De Meyer; Rizzo's "Salve Maria" and "Ah I mon fils." both of which were splendidly sting vani. The concert was a success in every respect and bore testimony to the merits of the artists engaged in it. The same troupe will appear during the coming week at the principal cities in New England, and it is seldom that the provincial towns hear such

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Fox's new pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty," will be produced at the Olympic to-night, after labored pre paration, and will no doubt run through the week with its attractions of ballet, skating tournaments and transformations. A new prima donna, Mme. Izora Elder, is an-

nounced at Pike's, in "Crispino," on Thursday. Meantime "Trovatore" will be given on Wednesday, the Purim ball people occupying the house to-night. Chanfrau and Sam still hold Barney Williams' Broadway. Barney himself is still invalided with Lester Wallack's "Rosedale" to-night, after a re-

tirement of three years. The Harrison opera troupe sing "Fra Diavolo" at the Brooklyn Academy to-night, with Parepa-Rosa

as Zerlina.

The "Grand Duchess" will present herself for the one hundred and forty-third time, under the direc-tion of the indomitable Bateman, at the French the-The "White Fawn," as usual, this week at Niblo's.

Fanny Kemble will read at Steinway Hall this evening from Julius Cæsar. Her future Shakes-pearean readings will be on Wednesday, Friday and The Seventy-first regiment will entertein their

friends at a grand promenade and reception at Pike's Opera House on Tuesday evening. The La Grange-Brignoli Opera Company, under the administration of Max Strakosch, will resume performances at the Academy on the 17th. They are now rejoicing the hearts of the Philadelphia

Mrs. Conway keeps "Jessie Brown" still on the stage of her pretty Park theatre in Brooklyn. The Minstre! Boys, Kelly & Leon, Tony Pastor, San Francisco, and Hooley, of Brooklyn, offer rich bills

for this week. The Florences are at De Bar's, St. Louis The Richings English opera troupe commenced a short season at the Pittsburg Academy of Music on the 3d. Eliza Newton was at the opera house there

Nellie Colebrook played Leah at Sait Lake City on Pebruary 22.

The Hanlon Brothers' combination were very successful last week at McVicker's, Chicago. The Richings troupe open to-night at Crosby's

last week.

Opera House, Chicago. Wendell Phillips appeared at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, on the 2d, in the laughable burlesque of "Impeachment." De Pol's ballet troupe (what he has left) are in

Cincinnati.
The National, Washington, is "Under the Gaslight." The La Grange and Brignoli Italian opera troupe will charm the Baltimoreans this week.
The "Flying Scud" is the attraction at the Holli-

Show business in Boston may be summed up as follows:-Gilmore's grand concerts at the Music Hall, Dora and "Black Eyed Susan" at Selwyn's, the "White Fawn" at the Boston, John Owens at the How-ard Atheneum, White, Cotton and Sharpley at the Comique, and the Mendelssohn Quintet Club at

Chickering Hall. At last accounts the Albaiza and Calabresi combi-

nation of opera and drama, at the New Orleans, Opera House, were giving satisfactory performances, and Edwin Adams had left the Varielies.

Lingham had a spleudid benefit at the Metropolitan, Indianapolis, on February 23. "Damon and Pythias" was the play.

Frederici made an immense hit as Marquerite, in the opera of "Faust," in Montgomery, Ala., on February 23. A paper there says that the native orchestra is the music of the spheres.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" vanished from the boards of the Metropolitan, Buffalo, last night.

Mr. E. L. Davenport is going in June to Sun Francisco, where he is engaged for four weeks. Mrs. D. P. Bowers also is going to California.

We hear through the theatrical agencies that Mr. Sothers contemplates returning to this country next season, and that Miss Lydia Thompson (soubrette) and Miss Kate Terry (comedienne) are under engagement to come to the United States. The gossip that Agnes Robertson will return (alone) is also repeated.

Waiters' dramatic troupe, with little Nellie Walters as the leading attraction, open in Princeton, Ill., in "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

Receipts of theatres in New Orleans last year amounted to \$422,394.

Mr. Dan Bryant's engagement in New Orleans was not very successful.

amounted to \$422,394.

Mr. Dan Bryant's engagement in New Orleans was not very successful. He was at the St. Charles thea-

tre.
A dramatic phenomenon, advertised as Miss Sophic Miles, is playing "Hamlet" at the Galveston (Texas

Miles, is paying the theatre.

Edwin Forrest has sued the Memphis and Louis-ville Railroad Company to recover damages laid at \$2,000 for the recent destruction by fire of his wardrobe when on the cars between Memphis and St. Louis.

Other Loren lectured in Philadelphia last week.

St. Louis.

Olive Logan lectured in Philadelphia last week.

La Grange made a hit in the same city.

Lady Don, the charming comedienne and burlesque actress, who has met with such success in this country and made hosts of friends everywhere, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday in the City of Antwerp.

Ole Bull will endeavor to attract Congress to Metzerott Hall to-night.

John Brougham's drama, "The Lottery of Life," was given for two weeks at the Metropolitan, San Francisco, before crowed houses. Emelle Mciville was playing "Fanchon" there on February 10.

The Couldocks met with fair success at Maguire's, San Francisco.

The Couldocks met with fair success at Maguire's, San Francisco.
Ottille Genee is in the same city.
The San Francisco Minstreis return to their native city on June 1. They are engaged for \$8,000, all expenses being paid.
Mr. John Brougham, during his recent engagement in Philadelphia at the Walnut street theatre, having become displeased with the criticisms upon his play, "The Lottery of Life," announced, in a before-the-curtain speech, that he wrote not to please the critics but the public, that his aim was to make money, and that the public having demanded plays of the style of his "Lottery of Life," he would supply them—"or words to that effect."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sun rises...... 6 22 | Moon rises..morn 7 11 Sun sets...... 6 00 | High water..morn 8 51

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1868. ARRIVALS. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.
Steamselp Weser (Brem), Wenke, Bremen Feb 22, and
Louthampton 25th, 5 PM, with make and 283 passengors, to
Oelrichs 2 Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire pas

Sage.
Steamship Aleppe (Br), Harrison, Liverpool Feb 18 via
Boston March 6, with muse and passengers, to E Cuuard.
Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, Havana March 23, with
muse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. March 6, lat
35 23, lon 74 46, passed schr King Bird, of St John, NB, steer-33 35, lon 74 46, passed schr King Bird, of St John, NB, steerng north.

Rieamship Herman Livingsron, Eaton, Savannah, with
mids and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Key West, Rudoff, Charleston, 60 hours, with
mids and passengers, to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond, &c., with midse and
passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Keily, New Bedford, with midse and
passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Cadauceus (Br), Irrin, Manila Nov 21, and St Helena
Jan 28, with beemp and sugar, to Weston & Gray. Passed
Anjier Doc 3, Cape of Good Hope Jan 15, crossed the Equator
Feel 10 in on 33 W; since had strong W and NW gales; carried away head rail, stove bulwarks and started deck plank.
Peb 23, in 24 N, lon 68 20 W, asaw lot of vessel's spars, consisting of topmasts, topgallantmasts, yards, &c; had been but a
short time in the water.

Ship Ontario, Hossner, London Dec 28, via Mobile bar Feb
24, in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had moderate
weather fore part of the passage; latter part, heavy NW
gales.

Bark Pair Leader (Br), Pearse, Shanghae Nov 7, with tea, weather fore Part of the Parse, Shanghae Nov 7, with tea, Bark Pair Leader (Br.), Pearse, Shanghae Nov 7, with tea, to order. Passed Anjier Nov 28, Cape of Good Hope Jan 3, St Helena 17th, and crossed the Equator 28th in Ion 25 W. Had fine weather up to Feb 22, since strong N, NW and NE gales. Feb 1, iat 2 N, ion 26 W, spoke brig Onderaming, from Amsterdam for Montevideo. Troop (Br), Troop, Havana, 14 days, with su-Had heavy weather and has been 6 days N

of Haiteras, A Troop (of St John, NB), Cain, Cardenas, 16 days, Nth sugar to master. Been 9 days north of Haiteras, with strong head gales, 3d inst, off Cape Carnavarsi, spoke brig S F Brown, from Cardenas for N York, with loss of foremast head, together with all the yards and main topmast. Bark kilen Stevens (of Porland), How, Maianza, 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to master. Has been 3 days north of Haiteras with heavy head winds, Para Peb 6, with rubber, &c, to Burdett, Everett & Co. Had heavy weather and has been 8 days north of Haiteras.

Brig Annie Gardiner of Castlee, Gardiner, Demarars, 30

ber, &c, to Burdett, Everett & Co. Had heavy weather and has been days north of Hatteras.

Brig Annie Gardiner (of Castloe), Gardiner, Demarars, 30 days, with sugar and moiasses, to Miller & Houghton. First part of passage had light winds and alms: lay becalmed the gains. Feb 28, is 128, lon 73, saw schr E J Palmer, from E gains. Feb 28, is 128, lon 73, saw schr E J Palmer, from Demarars for dew Tortmouth, NS), Brooks, Mayagnez PR, Feb 12, with sugar, to Morrison & Philips. Been IS days N of Hatteras, with strong W and NW gaies, was driven E of Geores. sancs, carried away maintopmas, biew away salls, damaged rigging, &c.

Brig Hébre & Louise. Dutter, Port au Prince, 24 day, with such and the same a

Hatteras with atrong NW gales, and was driven on to ion ob.
No date, in the Guil, saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff,
consisting of vessel's plank, Ac.

Brig Golden Lead, Jones, Havana, 20 days, with sugar, 5c,
to B P Luint. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras with strong
NW and NE gales.

Brig BF Nash, Lancy, Cienfuegos, 10 days, with sugar, to
Brett, Son A Co.

Brig Arcturus (St John, NB), Walters, Cardenas, 13 days,
with molasses, to order. Had very heary weather N of
Hatteras: lost part of deck load, carried away maintopmast
and bowaprit; Feb 23 discovered the vessel to be loaking very
ladly, and found it to be around the pipe of the water closets;
after criting out the pipe and plugging the hole up succeeded
in stopping the leak. Feb 29, lat 12 45, ion 77 45, spoke brig
Glendale, from Norleans for Hoston, with cargo shifted; suppiled her with some nails and boards. 3d inst, lat 35 5s, lon
4, bark Sarah B Hale, hence for Cu'a.

Brig Mariposa, Nash, Calbarlen Feb 27, with sugar, to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy weather most of the passage; been
a'x days north of Hatteras; sailed in company with schooner
Ruth Baker, Knigkt, for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Lydia H Coic Br), Jones, Guantanamo, 23 days, with
sugar, to L M & D Everriazo. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW winds, and stove bulwarks; The linst,
181 37, ion 71 50, saw bark Acades, steering NE.

Brig Marco Peto (of Walton, NS), Canning, St Iago, Peb
18, with sugar, to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Been six days N
of Hatteras, with heavy gales; carried away foretopaall; Feb
18, with sugar, to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Been six days N
of Hatteras, with heavy gales; carried away foretopaall; Feb
18, with sugar, to Grandall, Umphray & Co. Been six days N
of Hatteras, with heavy gales; carried away foretopaall; Feb
18, with sugar, to Grandall, Umphray & Co. Been six days N
of Hatteras, with heavy gales; carried away foretopaall; Feb
18, with sugar, to Grandall, Umphray & Co. Been Six days N
of Hatteras, with heavy gales; carried away foretopaall days north of Hatteras with strong N and NW gales; split sails.

Schr Supero (Br), Poster, Aguadilla, PR, Fab 22, with oranges, to order. Has been 6 days, north of Hatteras with W and NW gales; split foresail.

Schr Margie (of Eastport), McFadden, Arroyo, PR, 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to Brett, Sch & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras with strong head, to Ne L McCrearly & Co. Had beavy weather and has been 6 days north of Hatteras (of New Bedford), Chase, Havana, 16 days north of Hatteras (of New Bedford), Chase, Havana, 16 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co. Been 10 days North Mayne, Will or of Hatteras with stong gales; split foresail night of 2d inst, of finiteras with stong gales; split foresail night of 2d inst, of Hatteras with stong gales; split foresail night of 2d inst, of Hatteras with stong gales; split foresail night of 2d inst, of Hatteras with stong gales; split foresail night of 2d inst, of 18 days, with charter discharging deek load; received no damage. Schr Startight (of Boston), Robinson, Clenfuegos, 2d days, with sugar, to master. Had beavy weather the entire passage and spit sails.

ight of 6th, after discharging deck load; received no damage. Schr Starlight (of Boston), Robinson, Clenfuegos, 3i days, with sugar, to master. Had heavy weather the entire passage and spit sails.

Schr Nicola (of East Machias), Keller, Nuevitas, 23 days, with sugar, to master. Had heavy weather the entire passage and spit sails.

Schr Nicola (of East Machias), Keller, Nuevitas, 23 days, with sugar, to Thos J Owen. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Schr New Dominion (Br), Henry, Sagua, 16 days, with sugar, to master. Had very heavy weather all the pussage; carried away spring stay.

Schr Rohert Caldwell, McCormack, Zaza, 16 days, with sugar, to E N Smith. Had heavy weather all the pussage; spit foresail and carried away fore gail.

Schr Senator Grimes, Lord, Jacksonville, 16 days, with timber, to W Ray. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with heavy N and N R gales.

Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Apalachicola, 10 days, with cotton, Ac, to master.

Schr Nicanor, Hannah, Wilmington, NC, for Newport.

Schr Mary E Manguin, Beveridge, Norfolk.

Schr Mary E Manguin, Beveridge, Norfolk.

Schr Mary J Flaher, Fisher, Virginia.

Schr Mary A Ivins, Bodnie, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Mary A Ivins, Bodnie, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr H Atwood, Foster, Virginia for Roston.

Schr Belaware, Wilson, Capes Delaware.

Sloop Flying Scud, Brown, Virginia.

Schr Mary A Ivins, Bodnie, Virginia.

Schr Maris to load for Virginia.

Schr Maris to load for Virginia.

Schr Mary A Ivins, Bodnie, Virginia.

Schr Maris to load for Wirginia.

Schr Maris to load for Wirginia.

Wind at sonset SW, light,

Marine Disasters.

Marine Disasters.

Sour Allie May Captain McLaughlio, of Norfolk, Va., with a general cargo, consisting of iron, lumber, shingles, &c., bound for this port and New London, sprung a leak off Barnegat about 7 PM 7th inst, and was abandoned about 13 o'clock same night, the officers and crew being picked up by schr Wave, from Chuckatuck for New York. The captain lost everything, the crew barely saving their clothes. Vessel insured for \$1500, a quarter of her value, in a Norfolk com-

not board.

BRIG L A PALMER, from Sagua for Philadelphia, at Charleston, fell in with the brig J C York, of Portland, abandoned and sinking.

BRIG MARTHA A BERRY, from Matanzas, are at Portland yesterday, bringing the Caylain, itradford, and crew of the sobr Isaac Morae (of Friendskip, Mo), from Jamaica for New

York with logwood, abandoned March 5 in lat 25 30, ton 60 50, having lost her ruider and becoming waterlogged.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER ON THE COAST—CROSS OF THE PILOTHOAT ISAAC WEED, No. 8.—It is to be feared that from the late severe weather many marine disasters will be reported as having occurred on the coast. The appended log shows the sufferings and dangers insurred by the crew of the Isnac Webb pilothoat on Saturday last, after a cruise of seventeen days. It seems that on the 2d and 4th instant the vessel was so badly blocked up with ice that it was with

difficulty she was freed. Their provisions were nearly exhansted, and had not the weather moderated the officers and crew might have suffered greatly:—

Fundar, Feb 21—Left Staten Island at 6 PM on a cruises, with five pilots on board, wind N; passed lightship at 8:19
PM. latter part blowing a gale, weather very cold. 24d—Begins with strong gales; heary flying clouds; very sold; boat making much loe; wind N to NNE; middle and latter part aame; lat 40 22, lon 72 40. 23d—Strong gales, high seas and flying clouds; very oid, all hands engaged clearing boat from lee, wind N to NNE; so ends this day; lat 40 20, lon 72 40. 23d—Strong gales, high seas and ging clouds; very oid, all hands engaged clearing boat from lee, wind N to NNE; so ends this day; lat 40 20, lon 72 40. 23d—Moterate gales, cloudy and anow; wind NE; a PM boarded steamship City of Boaton and put a pilot on board, middle and latter part wind and weather same, lat 40 30, lon 70 30. 28th—Moterate gales, cloudy and anow; wind NE; a PM boarded steamship City of Boaton and put a pilot on board, middle and latter part wind and weather same, lat 40 30, lon 70 30. 28th—Stong all the latter part wind and weather same, lat 40 30, lon 70 30. 28th—Stong alles and high seasy poke steamship than the latter part wind and weather same, lat 40 30, lon 69 30. 28th—Stong gales and high seasy poke steamship than and received some late New York papers, lat 40 35, lon 69 30. 38th—Strong gales and high seasy pokes steamship than that and received some late New York papers, lat 40 30, lon 69 30. March L—Segins with strong gales, wind NNY; all hands clearing off lee; saw steamship than pass to the northward; latter part very cold, boat making ite; took while in the same passes of the northward; latter part light afre and calmu; lat 40 30, lon 69 30. March L—Segins with strong gales, with land clearing off lee; saw steamship than pass to the northward; latter part light afre and calmu; lat 40 30, lon 69 30. March L—Segins with strong gales, with land the latter part light afre

Ship Kate Prince, Libby, from San Francisco for Dublin, Jan 4, tat 604 N, lon 185 33 W.
Ship Island Home, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Feb. 25, off Key West.

ARROYO, PR. Fob 20—in port brize Waredale, and Moon-light, for NYork 7 days; Lizzle Daniels, for Boston do; schr Helen Holloway, for NYork do. AGUADILIA, PR. Feb 20—in port brig Kate Foster, for Philadelphia 34th. NYork.
Salled 20th, Columbus, Hilmer, NYork.
Salled 20th, Columbus, Hilmer, NYork.
COWES, Feb 22—Arrived, Allemannia (s), Meyer, NYork
(and proceeded for Hamburg); 25d, Union (s), Yon Santes,
do (and proceeded for Bremen).
DEAL, Feb 22—Off, bark Maria, Baker, from Shields for
NYOrk. York. DUNGENESS, Feb 21-Off, Zwerrer, Hagedoorn, from Roterdam for Bostou. East Harbor, TI, Feb 20—In port schr Walrus, for Boston Bays. FALMOUTH, Feb 28—Arrived, Armonda Jean, Webb, NYork GIBBALTAR, Feb 13—Cleared, Veritas, Hinschen, NYork

Olbrahtal, Feb 13.—Cleared, Veritas, Hinschen, NVork; 17th, Aura, Kling, do.
GUANTANANO, Feb 13.—In port barks Annie Augusta, fos.
NYork next day; John Mathews, wig; brig Herald, do: sche
Wm Tull, for NYork log.
HOLVERAD, Feb 23.—Put in, Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, NOrleans (in quarantine); Esq. D. G. Merritt, Mobile; N. Vork.
Livknpool, Feb 22—Arrived, Ironsides, Merritt, Mobile; 23d, Nebraska (c), Guard, N. ork; Gily of New York (2); Mall, de; Halcrow, and Sileria (a), Heckly, do; Erin (a), Hall, de; Lady Havelock, Savannah; Bazaar, Mobile; Abbodsford, Copper, NOrleans; Mongolia, do; Mozark, N. ork.
Cleared 22d, Nellie May, Hutchings, New Orleans; Jas Foster Jr, Armstrong, and Washington, Hughes, New York; Pawnee, Auhar, Norfolk, Va.
Ent out 22d, Monteagle, Brewer, NYork; Dime, Payson, Savannah.

LONDOM, Feb 22.—Arrived, Cella, Gleadell, NYork, endout to return; Sir Harry Parkes, Chapman, do.

Cleared 22d. Geo Peabody, Churchill, Bombay; Bellona,

London for NYork; Rambier, measure, losses, Boston.
PORT AU PRINGE, Feb 24.—In port bark Oliver Cutts, Netson, for Miragoane to load for NYork.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb 23.—Arrived, S V Goodhue, Crosby, NYork; 23d, Casilla, Robinson, Newport for NYork, put in er, Havana.

Trinser. Feb 17.—Arrived, Armida, Petrolussi, NYork: Suh, Golfried, Longeblood, Philadelphia.

Zaza, Feb 20.—In port barks Jas. H. Brett, dieg, to load for York; Hope, for NYork idg; brig L. A Van Brunt, for de, cady; schrs Daniel Holmes, for do idg; Luty Gibson, for Philadelphia, ready; Mary McKee, for do idg; Annie Ryeron, for do do; Alice Les, just arrived.

son, for do do; Alice Lea, just arrived.

American Ports.

BOSTON, March I, AM.—Cleared, steamship Zodiac, Regers, Savannah; brigs Aunie Eldridge, Clifford, Miragoane; H H Emery, Smail, Barbados; schrs Lucy J Keeler, Fresman, Norfolk; Princesa, Lovell, NYork; Sailed-Steamship Aleppo, Sth—Arrived, steamers McClellan, Baitimore, Glaucus, NYork; brigs Annie M, Mayaguez; Moonlight, Remodios; Navarino, do; Eliza, Matanzas; Samuel Lindsey, Mananillis; Transport, Hawana; Hattle L Bishop, Mobile; schoousers Francodia, Ponce; Gold Finder, do; Persia L Smith, Jaomei; Northern Light, Sagua; L S Levering, New Orieans; Edwir Reed, do; L B David, Mobile; S H Cady, do; M R Relinger, vannah; My Rover, Go, Janua, Lo, Jacob, Luarieston; Tuliot, Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, March 5—Arrived, ship Hope, Hancock, Livernool; brig John Petroe, Bliss, Cardenss.

Liverpool: brig John Peirce, Blias, Cardenas. Cleared—Schr S. Warins, Smith, BYork, Sailed—Steamship Key West, Rudolf, NYork; brig Henry Lauren, Chandler, Georgetown, SC. Sht—Arrived, steamship Ashland, and James Adger, New

PM, wind NW.-In port schrs Ned Sumter, and Leocadis, as before reported.

FORTRESS MORROE, March 8.—The pilot boat Maryland reports passed up for Baltimore, ship Golconda, from Liberia bring Georgia, from Matanzas: Sed Breeze, Bodona, and Ezra, from West Indies; George Latimer, from Porto Rico; etc. Petrel, from San Bias.

HOLMEN HOLE, March 6.—Arrived, schrs Mary E Staplea, Diamnore, Gardenns for Portland, with bowsprit aprung; Le Levering, Corson, New Orleanas for Boston; Seguin, Cole, Sarannah for do; Isaac Baker, Purvere, do for do, with sails split; Sulfote, Dexter, Wifmington, No.; for do; Etta Oslyvester, Svivester, Baltimore for de; Johnsone, Wheeler, Boston for Fortrass Monroe.

Sailed—Schrs Nora, Olive L Rourke, Hebe, Grace Girdler,

schoolers.

NORFOLK, March 5—Arrived, schrs William Arthur, Andrews, Baltimore for Portland, put in with loss of anchor; Wm Sutton, Lee, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, March 6—Arrived, schr Amelia, Tobin, NewCastle, Del.

NEWPORT, March 8—Arrived, schr Edwin J Palmer, Smoot, Demarara for NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, AM—Cleared, bark Roanoks, PHILADELPHIA, March 7, AM—Cleared, bark Roanoks, Davis, Laguayra.

Lewes, Del, March 5, 6 PM—Bark Thomas, from Cardenas, and schr J W Wellington, from Boston, both for Philapelphia, have arrived, and sre the Breakwater; the ship Wyoming, from Liverpoof, also remains. About ten schoonows went to sea from the Breakwater yesterday.

PORTLAND, March 6—Arrived, brigs Gem (Br), Campbell, Cardenas; Ellen (Br), Kerr, Mathanas; sehr Gentife, Henderson, NYork; steamer Coesapeake, Johnson, do. Cleared—Schra Silver Lake, Baltimore; Mary Edwards, McKeon, NYork.

Sth—Arrived, brigs Geo Burnham, Selma; Cheviot, and Bonita, Matanzas; J Polledo, Cardenas; Carver, Cleafuegos; Sohr Mary E Staples, Cardenas.

RICHMOND, March 5—Arrived, schr Jane L Newton, Rich, Boston. Rich, Boston.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7-Arrived, ship Kingssher, SAN ANNAH, March 4—Arrived, bark Georgians, Fowier, verpool. Cleared—Ship Margaret Evans (Br), McCulloch, Liver-SALEM, March 6-Arrived, schr Amy Knight, Hamlin,

SALEM, March Nyork of Saugus, WILMINGTON, NC, March 5—Arrived, schr John T Williams, Newberry, Nyork.

Cleared—Schr Ben, Irons, NYork. A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Coconine

A. * Diamonds and Watches Bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

All Combinations Ignored.—Terry's Styless for 1868 the leading feature. The Spring Style in Genta' Dress Hats will be introduced this day, March 9. The grand apring opening of Freech, English and American Designs for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Youths will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

J. R. TERRY, J. J. FERRY, J. J. B. J. R. TERRY, J. J. J. TERRY, J. J. J. TERRY, J.

Dr. Schenck Will Be Professionally at His rooms, 53 Bond street, New York, on Tuesday, March 16, from F.A. M. uill F. M., and every fuesday thereafter. All advice tree of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his respirometer his price is \$3. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

Diamond Rings and Plus for Sale by Geo.

Executor's Sale of 246 Lots on Central Park, by order of Ed. DeWitt, executor of Sarah Tahman, deceased, by A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO., Auctiousers, on Tuesday, March 19, at 12 Octock, at the Exchange halo-room, including one cutre Block facing Central Park,

Printing of Every Description Executed with neatness and despatch, and at lower rates than of sewhere, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTAP AISHMENT, O'N ASSAN AIRES.

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